Toronto, Grey & Bruce R'y

Change of Time.

On and after MONDAY, 3rd NOV. train will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Toronto,—Union Station,			
Dep.	7:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	5.00 p.m
Carlton.....	7.52 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	5.20 p.m.
Weston.....	8.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
Humber Sum't	8.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
Woodbridge...	8.45 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Kleinburg....	9.05 a.m.	2.13 p.m.	6.24 p.m.
Bolton.....	9.25 a.m.	2.37 p.m.	6.43 p.m.
Mono Road..	9.50 a.m.	3.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.
Charleston..	10.35 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.
Alton.....	10.50 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.
ORANGEVILLE—			
Arrive....	11.10 a.m.	4.25. p.m.	8.20 p.m.
Depart...	11.30 a.m.	4.45. p.m.	
Orangeville Junction	11.45 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	
Laurel.....	11.59 a.m.	5.20 p.m.	
Shelburne.....	12.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	
Dundalk.....	1.15 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	
Proton.....	1.35 p.m.	7.11 p.m.	
Flesherton & Priceville	1.55 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	
Markdale.....	2.15 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	
Berkly.....	2.35 p.m.	8.28 p.m.	
Williamsford.....	2 50 p.m.	8.46 p.m.	
Arnott.....	3.05 p.m.	9.06 p.m.	
Chatsworth.....	3.15 p.m.	9 16 p.m.	
Rockford	3.38 p.m.	9.36 p.m.	
Owen Sound.....	4.00 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	

GOING SOUTH.

Owen Sound, depart	6.30 a.m.	12.00 noon.	
Rockford	7.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	
Chatsworth	7.20 a.m.	12.55 p.m.	
Arnott.....	7.30 a.m.	1.06 p.m.	
Williamsford.....	7.48 a.m.	1.28 p.m.	
Berkly.....	8.05 a.m.	1.48 p.m.	
Markdale.....	8.30 a m.	2.15 p.m.	
Flesher't'n & Priceville	8.55 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	
Proton.....	9.15 a.m.	3 10 p.m.	
Dundalk.	9.35 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	
Shelburne.....	10.15 a.m.	4-15 p.m.	
Laurel	10.47 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	
Orangeville Junction	11.00 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	
ORANGEVILLE—			
Arr.	11:15 a. m.	5:20 p. m.	
Dep.	11.15 a.m.	11.35 a. m.	5.40 p. m.
Alton.....	7.35 a.m.	11.55 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Charleston..	7.50 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	6.18 p.m.
Mono Road..	8.25 a.m.	12.47 p.m.	7.05 p.m.
Bolton.....	8.45 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	7.38 p.m.
Kleinburg...	9.05 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	7.55 p.m.
Woodbridge..	9.25 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	8.17 p.m.
Humber Sum'r	9.40 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	8.33 p.m.
Weston.....	10.00 a.m.	2.27 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
Carlton.....	10.10 a.m.	2.39 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
TORONTO,—Union Station,			
Arrive...	10.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.40 p.m.

THE STANDARD.

Friday, September 30, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper.

W. W. BUTCHER, *Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at this office for the following Papers and Magazines.

DAILIES.	
Toronto Daily Globe, per year,	$7.0
" " Mail, "	7.0
WEEKLIES.	
Toronto Weekly Globe, per year,	$1.50
" " Mail "	1.00
Hearth and Spectator "	1.00
Canada Farmer "	1.00
Scientific American "	3.20
MONTHLIES.	
Farmer's Advocate, per year,	$1.00
American Agriculturist "	1.50
Our Little Ones "	1.50

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

ON Wednesday, 14th inst., your reporter got on board the cars for the City, with the intention of seeing the Exhibition, and having a good time generally. By the time we reached Dundalk, we began to be uncomfortably crowded, and upon reaching Orangeville there was hardly standing room even on the platforms. At Orangeville another passenger coach was attached to our train and was filled almost as soon as coupled. Then box cars were brought into requisition, and they also were soon filled. All went "merry as a marriage bell" until we were past Alton a short distance. Here the tender took to the sulks and left the rail. There was a difference in this case to the one mentioned by our correspondent, whose letter will be found on our first page, the passengers did not stand round gazing at the train hands, but went to work with a will to get the tender on the track again. After considerable labor we succeeded in getting it on again, but had gone only a few yards when the postal and express car followed the evil example of the tender. However we got off again, and met with no further mishap and arrived at the City close on 5 o'clock p.m., nearly two hours behind time. Upon reaching the City, our first thought was to secure a resting-place, which, from the crowded state of the hotels, was rather difficult to do. However, after wandering about until nearly 10 o'clock, we dropped into the Bull's Head, kept by Mr. J. B. Mullaney, No. 146 Niagara street, and would wish to stop at no better house. Mr. Mullaney is an old newspaper man, and of course your correspondent received every attention. Thursday, we visited the Exhibition.

To give an account in detail of all we saw would take up more space than you could spare.

The first thing that attracted our attention was McKelvey's cream gatherer. It is in our estimation the best thing of the kind we ever saw. In the same Hall we saw a cider press at work.

Our next visit was to the Machinery Hall. Here was every implement that a farmer requires, Reapers, Mowers, Self-binders, Threshing machines, Ploughs, Harrows, Sulky Rakes, &c., &c. If the usefulness of the implements exhibited were anything in comparison to their looks, they would all be first-class.

Waterous, of Brantford, had a grand display. They had a portable saw mill and grist mill at work on the grounds.

Haggart & Bros., Brampton, had an excellent display of Mowers, Reapers, Threshing machines, Portable engines, and a self-binder, which used either cord or wire, and appeared to do its work well.

Elliott & Son had a self-binder on the ground which used wire only, and the Osborn binder with cord, was also on exhibition.

The Stove room was the next place we visited. It was simply grand. The three principal exhibitors were the Oshawa Stove Company, McClary & Son. London, J. G. Strathem. The Oshawa Company had the largest exhibit, but in our opinion, McClary & Son's were, as far as workmanship was concerned, the best.

William Buck, of Brantford, showed a number of coal oil stoves, and to prove that they were capable of doing all he claimed for them, baking roasting and coffee-making was going on all through the day.

The poultry house was the next place to claim our attention. We think it is bad policy to have poultry exhibited at this season, as they are moulting, and consequently show to disadvantage. The exhibit however was good and of every imaginable variety, The ducks, we did not think much of. In fact we have seen better at County shows. The Turkeys were the finest we ever saw, as were also the geese.

We next went through the Horticultural Hall, and the sight that met our gaze was a sight not to be forgotten. Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Squashes, Mangles, and grain of every description. In this building the Muskoka district exhibited specimens of grain and roots; Sault Ste. Marie, grain, roots, and minerals; Manitoulin Island, grain, roots, minerals, and Indian work, The three above places received a Bronze Medal each. We then visited the butter and cheese factory which was working and turning out butter and cheese daily. In the butter department they churned three times a day, turning out 150 pounds of butter at each churning, From thence we directed our steps to the Main building, To give a description of what this building contained would occupy too much space, but will merely say that to go through it would amply repay the expense incurred in going to Toronto. The exhibit of cattle, though not as large as last year, was exceedingly good, as was that of sheep and pigs. Taking it all together the Exhibition was a grand success, and one of which Toronto might well be proud of. Of course, being newspaper man, we could not leave Toronto without paying the *Mail* and *Globe* offices a visit. In the latter office we happened to drop in just as the *Evening News* was going to press, and saw the whole process. It is wonderful the progress that has been made in printing in the past 30 years. Fifteen years ago, we were asked by a wool carder, who was looking at a steam press that was taking 1,500 impressions an hour, why presses could not be make to turn out papers as fast as rolls of wool were by a carding machine. We laughed at him, and told him it could never be done; but now the papers are printed on both sides, pasted, and folded at even a faster rate. Your readers may form some idea of the expense incurred in carrying on an establishment like the *Mail* or *Globe* when they are informed that the wages paid for the week we were there, in the type setting department alone, in the *Mail* was over $800.

Correspondence.

NOTICE.—We wish it distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

REPLY TO MR. WARD,—PART II.

WE entirely agree with Mr. Ward, that our Lord was very careful, both by precept and example, to impress upon his followers the necessity for due and proper authorization for the discharge of any sacred office in the Christian Church. Hence the visible descent of the Holy Ghost at His baptism, not to fit Him for His work, but to attest the divine nature of His mission, and to make this cognizable to the human senses; hence His oft repeated declaration, "As my Father hath sent me, so send I you," but we observe that Christ rarely, if ever afterwards, referred to this as evidence of His divine mission; it was "the works that I do they testify of me." When John Baptist sent two of his disciples to ask Jesus in reference to this, His reply was "Go show John those things which ye do hear and see, the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the deaf hear, the dead are raised to life, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them."

The immediate followers of Christ were commissioned not only to preach the Gospel but they were also endued with the power of working miracles; "as ye go, preach, saying the Kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give;" Matt., x, 7-8.

The other seventy were also endowed with like power, Luke x, 9-17, and we know from the subsequent record that the apostles exercised these miraculous gifts in attestation of their mission and we remark that this power of working miracles was the peculiar and special sign of apostleship.

"Truly the *signs* of an apostle were wrought among you in all patience, in signs and wonders and mighty deeds," 2 Cor. xii, 12.

"And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought among the people," Acts, v, 12.

Paul healed a cripple at Lystra, Acts xiv, 10, see also Acts xix, 12—"The Lord gave testimony unto the word of his grace and granted signs and wonders to be done by their hands," Acts xiv 3.

Will Mr. Ward claim that those whom he now calls apostles' successors are endowed with like gifts? if not why not? Let those who claim to be the apostles' successors show by working miracles that they are such in reality and thus will end all cavil, or if they cannot do so let them honestly renounce such arrogant pretensions.

The apostles as such have no successors, and in the very nature of things it is impossible that they could have. One of the special qualifications of an apostle was that he had seen the Lord, Acts i, 21 22; an eye witness can have no successor. The apostolic office was extraordinary and temporary, was never designed to be perpetuated—the work of the apostles viz: founding and organizing the church having been accomplished they passed away and left no "successors."

The same may be said of the evangelists, who were the apostles' assistants and delegates in organizing churches; such were Timothy and Titus and others who are honorably mentioned in the New Testament, whose sphere of duty was not confined to any particular congregation or place but extended throughout every province and country wherever a company of believers were found. If Bishops are the legitimare successors of the apostles, why, we ask, did they not take the name? Was it their excessive "modesty" which led them to steal the name of another order in the church, rather than take the name which, if their claim be just, rightly belonged to them?

The Rev. gentleman goes on to say, "Our Lord spent all the former part of His life in a private capacity doubtless to teach us that no internal qualification, no good end or intention can warrant a man's exercising any holy function without a divine commission." By "internal qualification" Mr. Ward evidently refers to the operation of God's spirit in the heart and soul of the individual and the call of the Holy Ghost to the work of the Gospel ministry, which is without "observation," and invisible to the carnal sense; this he thinks is of small importance compared with the ordination of an "Apostolic" successionist which he styles the "divine commission." Now this is precisely the position taken by the Church of Rome, it is also the position which the Romanizing party in Anglican church commonly called "Puseyites" take, and viewed in the light of reason, Scripture, and morality, no doctrine could be more repugnant to the cherished principles of Protestantism the world over.

According to this theory a man may be ever so scandalous or immoral in his life, he may be a blasphemer or an infidel yet if he is in the "succession" this is considered in Mr. Ward's estimation of greater value than any "internal qualification" though it should be accompanied with the purest and loftiest "end or intention" possible. With this theory or doctrine of "Apostolical succession" we shall take the liberty to deal more fully at some future time.

Mr. Ward proceeds—in the beginning of Christianity all those who officiated in divine matters received their commission either from Christ himself or from Apostolic hands."

Certainly, from what other source could they get their "commission" unless, perhaps, "Simon Magus" may have tried his hand to some purpose. "Paul and Barnabas ordained elders in every church which they planted," precisely so, and those elders were also called "Bishops" as we have before shown but we are not told that they ordained *any other class of officers* having a higher position or more exalted state in the church than the *elders*.

We ask your readers to note this fact particularly. Paul and Barnabas, the *divinely inspired Apostles* of our Lord, *the founders and organizers of the infant Church*, who ought to have known and who certainly did know *what officers ought to preside* over the little communities which they had gathered with so much toil and solicitude; "ordained elders in every church which they planted." Now, surely, if the Apostles had intended that there should be a *class of officers* in the church *superior to the elders*, they would not have neglected to appointed such superior officers, seeing that they had appointed the inferior? Are we to suppose that those eminent servants of God acting under the immediate inspiration and guidance of the Holy Ghost would have been guilty of such a dereliction of duty? Away with the thought!

Mr. Ward proceeds—"the other apostles used the same method as did also their successors after them, as is sufficiently evident from the Scripture and ancient history which abundantly proves the necessity of a divine commission &c." This sentence is somewhat involved and mixed, it shows that the writer had no very clear conception of what he wanted to say, or had already written. "Other apostles used the same method as did also their successors after them," that is "other apostles." "ordained elders in every church" as "Paul and Barnabas" had done, "so did their successors after them." Now this is just the point at issue—Where are these "successors"? Who are they apart from the "elders" who have been "ordained in every church?" Where do we find in the New Testament these "successors"? "As is sufficiently proved by Scripture and ancient history." We reply, Scripture proves *no such thing* and as for "ancient history," it proves that Episcopacy arose and gradually developed co-ordinately with the Apostacy which obscured and almost obliterated the once pure and undefiled Church of the Apostles. "Which abundantly proves the necessity of a divine commission." We presume this means that "Scripture and ancient history" prove the necessity of a "divine commission." We thought Rev. W. had proved the necessity of a "divine commission" from the Scripture, without the aid of "ancient history"—the gentleman is so full of history that he forgets what he had already written. We deny however that "ancient history" proves anything whatever about a "divine commission," and we challenge Rev. W. or anybody else to prove a "divine commission" outside of the Scriptures.

Mr. Ward proceeds: "It may be asked, who may be said to have this "divine commission"? he then answers this all important question in the following fashion. "We need not doubt to affirm that none but those who are ordained by such as are now commonly called Bishops *can have any authority to minister in the Christian Church.* For that *the power of ordination is solely lodged in that order* is proved from the institution of our Saviour and the constant practice of the Apostles."

Into this extraordinary statement we shall take the liberty to look very closely, we shall examine and compare the several passages of Scripture bearing on ordination therewith, and see how they agree.

That the Apostles were appointed by Christ himself and endowed with supernatural gifts we all of course admit.

About three years after the day of Pentecost we have the appointment of Deacons recorded—Acts vi, 1-6.

The brethren selected the men and the Apostles "ordained" them; these men were to attend to the secular work of the church and relieve the Apostles of that duty. The office to which they were ordained was simply to take charge of the funds of the poor and distribute them according to their best judgment. Of these seven men however, two at least were zealous and successful ministers of the Gospel viz: Stephen and Philip, and one of them baptized the Ethiopian eunuch although we are not told that either of them was ever ordained to preach or baptize. Ten or twelve years after the appointment of deacons we read for the first time in Acts xi, 30, of elders, but when, how, and by whom appointed is not recorded. Two years after this we read in Acts, xiv, 23 "and when they had ordained them elders in every church," here we have a plurality of elders or presbyters in each of the churches referred to. Some time after this we have an account in Acts, xv, 14, of the "Apostles and elders" being assembled in a council at Jerusalem to consider the question of "circumcision." This fact shows that the Apostles and elders were now associated for the government of the church.

After the lapse of other ten or twelve years or about 32 years after Pentecost, we meet with the word "Bishop" for the first time, in Paul's epistle to Titus, but not as implying an office distinct from that of elder or presbyter, but simply as a name given to a presbyter.

"For this cause left I thee in Crete that thou shouldst set in order the things that are wanting, and ordained *elders in every city*, as I appointed thee; *If any be blameless*, the husband of one wife, having faithful children not accused of riot or unruly; for a *bishop must be blameless* as the steward of God &c." Here then we have a plurality of elders or presbyters or as they are now called bishops in the various churches of Crete. All the presbyters, in the Apostolic churches were bishops or overseers, and there were a plurality of them in each church, and in point of rank or dignity they enjoyed perfect equality. How does this accord with the practice in the Episcopal Church? In the first epistle to Timothy, which was written some time after the epistle to Titus, the word "bishop" occurs the second time. In this epistle we have an account of the ordination of Timothy: "Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy with the laying on of the *hands of the presbytery*." Here then we have ordination by "presbytery," and we challenge Mr. Ward or anyone else to show from Scripture that *Paul was present at all at Timothy's ordination* though he possibly may have been, but if so he merely took part as a presbyter. Will Mr. Ward say that Timothy's ordination was not valid or that he "had no authority to minister in the Christian church" not having been ordained by "such as are now commonly called Bishops."

We ask your readers to note particularly this fact. The Apostle Paul tells us in the passage above quoted that Timothy was ordained "by *the laying on of the hands of the presbytery*" Mr. Ward says such an ordination *is not valid*, not having been performed by a bishop, and hence Timothy was merely an unauthorized pretender. Now, who is right. Mr. Ward or the divinely inspired Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles?

In the second epistle to Timothy we have another statement which Mr. Ward claims refers to ordination. "Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God which is in thee by the putting on of my hands." Had Timothy then two ordinations, one by the Presbytery and one by Paul himself? Certainly not. We challenge Mr. Ward to show that this latter passage refers to ordination at all. When Paul speaks of "stirring up the gift received by putting on his hands" *he does not refer to the office of evangelist to which Timothy had been ordained by the "presbytery"* but to a supernatural gift conferred on Timothy by the laying on of the apostle's hands, as in Acts, xix, 6: "And when Paul had laid his hands on them, the Holy Ghost came on them and they spake with tongues and prophesied." To speak of "stirring up" a gift of this kind would be unintelligible, but to speak of stirring up an office would be absurd.

From the foregoing it is clear that ordination by the presbytery is valid. New Testament ordination notwithstanding what Mr. Ward or the Apostolic successionists may say to the contrary.

In Acts xx, 17 we find that Paul on his journey sent from Miletus to Ephsus and "called the elders of the church" to confer with them, and in the course of his address the following expressions occur "Take heed therefore unto yourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers," (the original word is Bishops) verse 28. Here then we see the two names, "elders" and "bishops" applied to the same class of officers; in other words presbyters are bishops, and bishops are presbyters, as we now use the names "pastor" or "minister" to the same individual.

The reason of these two names being given to the same order we shall give in our next, and now close part II.

WM. BROWN.

MARKDALE, Sept. 26, 1881.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

DEAR SIR,—Sae "M" is at it again aboot the major tunes, and tries to brazen the thing oot in a lang screed aboot family and public worship, Nae wunner that it took him a hail fort nicht tae hatch up sic a story. He professes tae think I couldna tell the distance from Markdale tae John O'Groats. Some folks think because they canna dae a thing themsels, therefore nae ither anecan do't. The dottlin body! Man, sir, I've travelled ilka fit o't mysel, and suld ken something aboot it. Ablins, for some rigin o' his ain he wants to ken hoo far it is frae Markdale to the ither place, and expecks tae get it oot o' me. Dod but he's gie an' cunnin' after a'. But I'm thinking he's found his match for ance. Says Tibbie tae me, "Dinna tell him, Tammas. He is no tae be lippened till, wi' his havers aboot measuring tunes as if it was land surveying, an' speaking aboot scales an' keys an' moods, as if that had onything tae dae wi' singin'." I tauld ye last week he was sure tae be in a fearfu rage, an' noo you see for yoursel the *mood* he's in. He maun be either a Roman or an Episcopal or he wad ne'er speak as he does aboot the keys. If I was you, Tammas, I wad just pat him I the scales an' weicht him till he's ashamed o' himsel." Weel, sir, I think Tibbi's advice is soond, as it generally is, an' I jest pat it tae you an' your readers, tae judge for yoursels the kind o' a chiel "M," is, wha speaks sae irrevelently aboot singin' Bonnie Dundee i' the kirk or at family worship. Noo, I've a great respeck for Robbie Burns, but I'm nae idolator, an' tho' Robbie an "M," an' fifty thoosan' like them, wad recommen' Claversae—the black scoonrel—tae be honored in that way, I wadna do't, sir, an, nae mair wad Tibbie, nor ony God fearin' Christian, Timmer organs are made by the Almichty as weel as oor ain organs. We only pat them thegither. Then for why shouldna we use them. "M." says he is content tae the praise wi' his lips. I can weel believe that o' him. Lip praise, ye ken! But it's praise frae the heart the Lord wants, as I said afore, "Tae sing wi' a lood noise joyfully." I'm thinkin' this will feenish "M." noo'.

Yours tae command,

TAMMAS TICKLE.

PIC-NIC.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

SIR,—As announced in your journal two weeks ago concerning this Pic Nic, to be held at No 5. R. C. S. S., Glenelg, came off on Wednesday 14th Inst., and proved a grand success. Owing to hurried time the multitude was small notwithstanding this $87 was realized. The weather, was as favorable as could be desired, and old King Sol favored us with his warming smiles on that day, to our hearts content. Much praise is due to our teacher, and to the Ladies and gents of the committee, and also to our trustworthy and honest treasurer, Mr. McAsey, arrangements they had made for the occasion on that day. The eatables provided by the Ladies of the Section were all that could be desired. The tables were laid with the choisest delacies of the season, which would have tempted the appetite of his Lordship the Marquis of Lorne. Much credit is due to that tallented and noble musician Mr. Joseph Maggett, for his able services rendered on the grounds on that day, as the soles of the Ladies and gents boots can testify who enjoyed themselves in the whirling maze of the light tripaze.

MR. EDITOR,—I mean to inform you through the columns of your valuable journal that Mr. Maurice Doolan was the hero of the day. The way he waited on the Ladies, old and young, in serving them with ginger pop and candies, for all know there was no Jamaca rum, you will excuse the writer for intruding so much of your space.

J. J. D., T.

ARTEMESIA COUNCIL.

Council met in the Town Hall Flesherton, Sept. 5th 1881.

Members all present. Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications from A. Nelson and J. Higginbotham, presented and read.

Messrs. Akitt, Brodie and Webster, waited upon Council regarding closing of part of Simpson street, Eugenia.

Messrs. Richardson, Sproule, Hogg, Armstrong, Fawcett, Badgerow, and Strain waited upon Council *re* grant to gravel road between Flesherton and Priceville.

By Law No. 333, to appoint collectors for 1881, passed in the usual way.

Mr. Pedlar moved, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the following accounts be paid: Mr. Sproule, postage $4.07; D. McLean, repairing scraper, $2.75; A. R. Fawcett, printing, $45.

The following road jobs were ordered to be paid.

Ward No. 1. Donald McArthur, $34.00; M. Williams, $7.50.

Ward No. 4. Henery Fenwick, $1.20; John McNeven, $20.00; John Pedlar, $10.00.

Mr. Pedlar moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the account of Mr. Lever, for the loss of heifer on 140 side road, be laid over till further consideration, and that Mr. Wright get at the facts of the case against next meeting of Council.

Mr. Elliot moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that if Artemesia Agricultural Society purchase portions of reserve No. 204, Eugenia, now offered them by the Government, for show ground, this council is willing to sell to said Society that portion of Simpson street between Evens and Inkerman streets, provided no public or private interest is effected by said sale.

Mr. Webster moved, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that the sum of $175.00 granted to repair gravel road between Flesherton and Priceville, $75 be between Flesherton and Station, and $100 between Priceville and Station, said amounts to be expended by Commissioners of the Wards interested at once, and a report presented at this Council, in the usual way. Council Adjourned.

W. J. BELLAMY, Clerk.

BIRTHS.

RUTLEDGE—In Markdale, on the 26th inst., the wife of C. W. Rutledge, Editor STANDARD, of a daughter.

DIED.

SCOTT—In Innisfill Township, on 17th inst., after a lingering illness, Jane, relict of the late Mitchell Scott, aged 73 years.

MASON—In Manitoba, on the 19th inst., Jas. Mason, Esq., brother-in-law to Mr. John Montgomery, Baker, and late of Allenford, aged 46, disease, congestion of lungs.

ZOPESA

(FROM BRAZIL.)

The New Compound, its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Apparatus and the Liver, increasing the dissolving juices, relieving almost instantly the dreadful results of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the TORPID LIVER, makes Zopesa an every day necessity in every house.

It acts gently and speedily in Biliousness, 'Costiveness, Headache, Sick Headache, Distress after Eating, Wind on the Stomach, Heartburn, Pains in the Side and Back, Want of Appetite, Want of Energy, Low Spirits, Foul Stomach. It invigorates the Liver, carries off all surplus bile, regulates the Bowels, and gives tone to the whole system.

Cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a 10 cent Sample, or a large bottle for 75 cents, and tell your neighbor about it.

WILSON & BRYDEN,

BUTCHERS,

Beg to announce to the public that they are prepared to deliver meat to any part of the town. We have

FOR THE ENGLISH!

FOR THE IRISH, AND

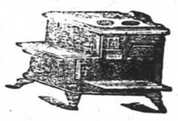
FOR THE SCOTCH.

Those who have no nationality we will supply with

SAUSAGE.

Markdale, Sept 29th, 1881. 1y

Stoves. Stoves



Cooking Stoves,
Parlor Stoves,
Box Stoves,
Hall Stoves,
Drum Stoves.

All the late improvements in style and finish.

HARDWARE!

TINWARE,

Paints, White Lead, Paint Oil, Machine Oil, Coal Oil, Lamps, &c.,

—AT—

Haskett Bros.

Markdale, Sept. 28th, 1881.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, lot 82, con. 2 E. T. & S. R., Holland, about the month of June, eight head of cattle—7 yearlings and one 2 year old heifer, nearly white. 1 white heifer, 1 heifer very light color with a little red on neck and head, 2 steers red, 1 brindled, 1 spotted, and one dark brown or slightly brindled. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the above will be thankfully received.

FRANCIS BURTON, Markdale P. O.

55-3t*

FARM FOR SALE.

LOTS 73 and 74, 3rd Range east of T. & S. Road, Township of Holland, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. Soil, Caly-Loam, free from stone, well fenced, and well watered. A new frame house, and a good frame barn on the premises. Forty acres of good hardwood bush. This desirable property is situated 4 miles from Markdale, and will be sold on easy terms. Price, $2,500. For particulars, apply on the premises to

J. T. & J. QUINN.

Markdale, Sept. 22. 1881. 54-6tn

GOOD NEWS AGAIN.

Barrhead Mills at Work.

—HAVING—

LATELY FITTED UP

My Grist Mill in

FIRST-CLASS RUNNING ORDER!

I am prepared to turn out all work in a first-class manner.

Flour and all kinds of feed delivered free to any part of the village.

Thanking you all for past favors I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

W. J. BOWE.

Barrhead Mills, Sept. 20, 1881. 54-3m

LATE IMPORTATIONS

Of specially Attractive, Seasonable, Fashionable and Staple

Dry Goods

To hand, which we offer at

Greatly Reduced Prices

IN BOOTS AND SHOES

We offer special values in every line.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware

Is very complete, and customers will find prices and values satisfactory in each department.

GIVE US A CALL AND SAVE MONEY

by purchasing your supplies at the "Toronto House."

Markdale, Sept. 26th, 1881. **Wm. BROWN.**

ATTENTION!

Large Arrivals New Goods

—AT—

HILL BROS.

Many lines of Goods bought after the fall of ten per cent. in price, hence we have prices will be right.

Stacks of Winceys,
Stacks of Tweeds,
Stacks of Boots and Shoes,
Stacks of Ready-made Clothing,
Stacks of Mantles for the Ladies.

Call and See Us.

GOODS PLENTIFUL AND PRICES LOW

We are determined to continue the large increase in our business. Our Mr. Mullen, will return by the 1st of October, at which date we purpose re-opening of our business, and trust to continue that part of our business in the past manner. Thanking you for past favors and trust to be favored with a continuance of the same.

HILL BROS.

N. B.—We are open to buy any quantity of Butter, Wheat and all kinds of produce you don't see us on the market let us know before you sell.

Markdale, September 14th, 1881.

$1.00. Chord Index $1.00

Wonderful Invention

THIS IS A

MECHANICAL DEVICE

For Learning to Play

CHORDS AND ACCOMPANIMENTS

ON THE

PIANO AND ORGAN

Any person, Young or Old, who can read music, can have any Musical talent or can learn or PLAY ANY THING, in a VERY SHORT TIME, what would take years in the old way, besides a great expense for Books, Tuition, etc., etc. Sent, pre-paid on receip of $1.00.

—ALSO—

PIANOS & ORGANS

FOR SALE AT

VERY LOW PRICES!

ADDRESS,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

429 King Street East, Toronto.

Toronto, April 14th, 881.

THE STANDARD.

Friday, September 30, 1881.

LOCAL & OTHER NOTICES

Eggs 14 cents at Reynolds & Son's.

A labouring man wanted at once. Apply to James O'Brien.

Division Court at Flesherton on October 19th.

Twenty-one (21) cents paid for butter at Reynolds & Son's.

Watches, all prices and in great variety, at Wilcox, the Jeweller's.

Eight head of cattle strayed from Burton's, Holland. See advertisement in another column.

Rev. J. S. Corcoran will preach (D. V.) in the Orange Hall, on Sabbath next (Oct 2nd). All are kindly invited.

USE "Castorine" Machine Oil, for all kinds of machinery, it is also excellent for harness and leather, making it water and weather proof. For sale by dealers.

Robert Irvin, of Proton Township, has lost a colt, for the recovery of which he is offering a suitable reward. See hand bills.

TORONTO oil company, are sole manufacturers of "Castorine machine oil. Infringements will be prosecuted.

Robt. Kells, eldest son of Thomas Kells, Esq., Artemesia, left here on Thursday bound for Manitoba. If he sees the country he will remain there. We wish him success.

Ask your dealers for "Castorine" Machine oil, and see that the barrel is branded "Castorine," as none other is genuine.

Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath, says everyone having tried Teaxmaur, the new toilet gum. Get a 5 cent sample.

Any person having stray cattle, sheep or hoggs about their premises, should advertise them at once, as they can claim nothing for their keep unless their owner should find them; besides rendering themselves liable to be fined for harboring the same.

USE "Castorine" Machine Oil, for all kinds of machinery, it is also excellent for harness and leather, making it water and weather proof. For sale by dealers.

FIRE.—Our Eugenia correspondent says that on Tuesday night 22nd inst., the lightning struck the stable of Mr. J. B. Sloan. The building and its contents, hay, oats, waggons, cutters, &c., were speedily destroyed, making it impossible to save anything. Mr. Sloan's loss will be considerable.

Wilcox does not guarantee to sell 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than any other man in the trade, for no *one* man can do so and *all* be straight; but guarantees value for your money every time, and sells as cheap as any man, or set of men, in the trade—see his stock.

Miss Burch has a fine stock of fall goods, Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ties and Ribbons in Ombres, Velvets, Wool wraps, Jet Trimmings, Mantel ornaments, Cord and Tassels, Glove Fingers, and Fancy articles, all good value.

The five ancient orders of architecture are the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. The five leading pens of Esterbrook's make are the Falcon, Bank, Engrossing, Extra Fine and School.

Since we have reduced the price of the STANDARD to $1.00 per year, we have had a rush of new subscribers. Bear in mind, in order to get the benefit of the reduction it must be paid cash in advance. We will send it to any address from now to 1st January for 25cts. Subscribe at once for the cheapest local paper in the Dominion.

Those who are subject to Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any Kidney Affection, should take the advise of an able physician and use Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. In large bottles at 50 cents. A. TURNER & Co., special agents for Markdale.

ROUND TOWN.

Mr. Damude, of Flesherton, has purchase Mr. D. McLeod's property on the corner of Mill and Queen's St. for $1,000.

Mr. J. W. Leavens, harness maker late of Flesherton, has removed to our village, and taken up his abode on Mill St.

Mr. Clark, architect and builder, of the same place, has also removed to Markdale and moved into residence lately occupied by Mrs. Alexander.

Mr. D. McLeod's family have removed to Michigan.

Mr. T. L. Moffatt, of Owen Sound, will take up his residence in Markdale in about a week, and proceed to open the Foundry into operation.

Mr. C. W. Rutledge, is fitting the upper story of the new STANDARD building as a photograph gallery. It will be occupied by Mr. Brown of Mount Forest, who will remove to this place shortly.

A gentleman was in town last week with a view of starting a Woolen Factory.

All our machanics are fully employed and times were never more prosperous.

We were informed by a commercial traveller, that there is not a place in Ontario, of the size of Markdale, with so many fine buildings.

The warm rains of the past week have had a decided effect on vegetation.

The building for the foundry was raised on Saturday last, It is a solid frame, 80 feet long, two story, and is to be lined with brick.

Mr. Milligans boy, who was so seriously injured by a threshing machine short time since, has recovered so far as to be about again.